TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1911.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month 80 80 SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 00 aroused. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month 70 Postage to foreign countries added. All checks, money orders, &c., to be made pay

able to THE SUN. Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sur Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street: Treasurer of the Association M. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street Strand. The daily and Sunday Sun are on sale in London at the American and Colonial Exchange, Carlton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street, Charing Cross Road.

Paris effice, 6 Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du Quatre Septembre (near Place de l'Opéra). The

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Cynicism.

In a speech at Columbia, S. C., last week the Hon. WOODROW WILSON, now of New Jersey again, touched on cynicism in politics and its causes:

We must not conceal from ourselves, ladies and gentlemen, that there has been a formula of sm, of political cynicism, in this country of recent years. I have lived through a great many years with young men, and I have seen the change of attitude that is coming from them with regard to public affairs. They had comto think that neither party was ever going to fulfil its promises. They came to think that the ses of politics were meant to deceive voters out

instructor gives for political cynicism. In years when he had no motive to be influenced in his judgment, consciously or unconsciously, by the expectation of political office and a political career. when ambition had had as yet no chance to warp his opinions, when his cold, impartial reason had not begun to melt away in the popular breath—those old pupils remember what he said and wrote about the initiative and referendum, that dual god of present idolatry. The notebooks of these Princetonians tell them, exactly, if their memories need quickening, of the initiative:

Wherever it has been employed it has not romised either progress or enlightenment."

Those cynical Princetonians remember that, before the steel of their preceptor's mind was Harveyized, he held that the referendum had "dulled the sense of responsibility among legislators without in fact quickening the people to the exercise of any real control.

the Democracy and the country from wage earners. the Reds, turns Jacobin, what are those preliminary offering?

Excising Another Moral Issue.

The publication of the letters of divers Republican machine leaders in this State urging the appointment of "useful" men to the State Excise Department will help destroy a ridiculous campaign of humbug and hypocrisy.

It was well known to every one having the slightest familiarity with State administration that for the last fifteen vears the various departments of State government have been enployed as instruments in maintaining and supporting a very considerable number of Republicans, whose possible efficiency in public service was not exactly viewed as a disqualification, but whose tenure of office depended, as did their original appointment, upon the character and color of their indorsement.

The Democratic administration which came into control in January found a large number of these Republican place Laiders, whose most conspicuous activities were limited to the primary and election day duties they performed in the cloth used by millions of our people, there were the self-proclaimed political lieutenants of FAS-BETT, WARD, ALDRIDGE and the rest of goods of the same quality. This fact must be taken into consideration by the cloth used by millions of our people, days. This is Commissioner STOVER's matured judgment after a year and a half in the Department of Parks, with unusual opportunities for studying the taken into consideration by the cloth used by millions of our people, days. This is Commissioner STOVER's matured judgment after a year and a half in the Department of Parks, with unusual opportunities for studying the translation of a novel by E. F. Benson is the Republican leaders. They were in goods of the same quality. This fact unusual opportunities for studying the office because they could "deliver the goods," and the "goods" were votes.

No sooner did the Democratic administration undertake to replace these men by Democrats of equal usefulness in similar undertakings than there rose from the Republican and mugwump journals alike the tremendous protest of outraged deceney. What the Democrats purposed doing was replacing BARNES'S men with those of McCabe, WOODBUFF's men with those of Mc COOEY, GREINER'S men with those of MURPHY. Yet from one end of the State to the other civic righteousness stood with the foreign relations of Turkey aghast before this profanation and found in accredited Government jour-

degradation of the public service.

vants without regard to partisan consideration. That golden age has not quite arrived.

In the meantime the publication of swelling indignation at the Democratic recent political upheavals at Constandal of affection and respect. The Temps attempt to debauch the public service tinople, or the consequences of actual has moved from the old home which it has by replacing the handy men of the Hon. HERBERT PARSONS by those of the Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY. It may also re-DAILY, Per Year s oo move something of the "moral issue" 2 00 that this wicked undertaking has

> The fight to take politics out of politics will not be wholly lost. Only by incidents like this can the middle aged and therefore unregenerate be sure that something of the ancient world still survives and that under a new name patronage has retained something of its original character and usefulness in public life.

A New Schedule K.

On its surface the wool and woollen schedule adopted by the Democratic caucus is highly attractive from the Another recent disturbing incident was standpoint of the wearers and users of the action of the Powers in the case of ness details thereof. Within it is low celled, daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque better clothes, cheaper clothes, all the class of the Turks have lits shelter. The new building is a splendid pretended to see an effort to strengthen stone structure with high slate roof, baldes Capucines, corner Piace de l'Opéra, and Kioque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue

World for the least money. He who the position of the insurgents and of now pays \$20 for a suit of "mixed" goods

Greece and Bulgaria, which has repaired in their failures in arms and the will buy a suit of "all wool" for \$12 to \$15 suited in their failures in arms and the with the logend "Le Temps" crowning the dressed than ever before.

ing a loss of only 33 per cent. thereby, the army avenge the national honor." how much more cheaply than now will of votes and nothing eise."

We have heard that some of those young men of Princeton to whom Dr.

Was supplied from domestic sources and by the levers of Turkish large and the levers of Turkish large and large the large and large the large that the large the large that the la WILSON refers hold that they have a 45 per cent. imported, a fair deduction hind curtains pulls the levers of Turkish day the director of the paper. These three reason other than their former revered is that, a larger quantity being imported, politics, was divided. It was because of they gathered a brilliant staff about them domestic manufacture.

Then comes the second argument.

can only mean a large increase in the serious condition of affairs that would politics and commerce." The development supply of imported cloth to be added to have followed were, it is generally bein effect, as his own books tell them the large increase in cloth of domestic lieved, prevented by the interference manufacture if the sheep raisers of the and advice of Germany. country do not relieve the situation by estly and intelligently. They are not however, absolutely convincing. Schedule K-is a labyrinth. It is fully known that since the adoption of the present schedule, in 1897, there has been an inconservatives, the calm statesman with tion, 85 per cent. in cost of materials ileges, was scarcely referred to in mann," and in the "Galetes du sabre"

old students to believe? Is it not nat- if the proposed change shall become closed and the discussion would not that, despite their effectiveness, they never ural that some of them should believe effective. There are grades and quali- be reopened." Requests from British afforded ground for a prosecution. that anything that looks popular and ties of wool that are not, and apparently sources for insignificant concessions full of votes, anything that follows what cannot be, produced in this country. have given rise to interminable discus-Dr. Wilson calls "the political trend," They are bought because of their peculiar sions. The request of a syndicate of will appeal to a candidate; that opinions qualities or characteristics rather than American capitalists for railway and are counters in the game, and that an because of their price. Thus, there mining concessions seemed to be makaltruist burning to sacrifice himself were imported, in 1910, 84,900,000 pounds ing favorable progress, but was curtly and four or eight years of his time to of clothing wools of a total import value passed over to the next session, and it his afflicted country can cheerfully lay of \$21,000,000, or an average of about 25 is thought will be refused eventually. a few old opinions on that altar as a cents a pound. During the year the price of Ohio fine wool ranged from 21 three years of constitutional governlaid down and duty paid prices on such wools might easily stimulate imports, increase demand for domestic wools to use in combination with them, and so benefit rather than injure both branches reason of an increase in foreign wool demand.

> The adoption of ad valorem rates on the present system the rate on coarse his thought: and medium grades of cloth is much higher than the rate on the finer grades Against that, however, stands the fact that the cost of a vard of low priced American goods is in most if not in all cases much less than the cost of the the duty. We are told by an entirely responsible and competent authority rates is to large extent neutralized by talk twaddle, present market conditions.

There is no probability that the proand if it ever becomes law, not too much | polities. should be expected from it.

Turkey's Foreign Relations. The expressions of dissatisfaction in that way to please the army. nals at Constantinople and in organs nais at Constantinopie and in organs nati" are reported assaying that Governor it is possible to believe that at some of the Committee of Union and Progress Harmon's chances for the Presidency "are time not too distant to extinguish hope at Salonica have practically challenged

platforms to the selection of State ser- Europe has not only failed to support reforms that she once urged but has given aid to enemies of the Govern-Ottoman Empire, they have called forth considerable discussion in Europe and denials by the nations against whom they seem to be directed.

The immediate incident was no doubt Albanian campaign along the Montenegrin border. Italy came into disfavor on account of the evident sym-The impartiality of the British in the it was more than once charged that the whenever it might suit their purpose. woollen goods. The inference from the cadis appointed by the Ottoman Gov- creaky, a trifle dim as to light and dingy as argument is that, the bill being approved, we shall have more clothes, gratulations by the Cretans to the Great most, while he who now pays \$60 for state of unrest, in some cases anarchy, whole. It is the first cousin to scores of his raiment will for \$40 or so be better existing in Macedonia. That Russia modified her terms, that England has save in the fact that it is not a sky scraper. We have spent several hours with denied the least interest in the Yemen said to have been reached. Representative Underwood's figures insurrection, and that Italy has made premier étage, the second story, is given and have found them entertaining, par- a strong effort to prevent filibustering ticularly as statistical playthings. Thus, expeditions leaving her shores, seems to main entrance from the Rue des Italiens the duty on wool being reduced 55 per have had little effect upon the demands opens upon a spacious counting room. Not cent. and the national revenues suffer-

The political crisis that had preceded it be possible to purchase a pair of this attack upon the foreign policy was trousers? The duty on woollen cloth one of the most serious through which Temps in the half century of its existence. being reduced 80 per cent. and the na- the new Government had passed, one, tional revenues being thereby increased in fact, which several Austro-Hun-35 per cent., what saving will be effected garian journals, notably the Vaterland, in the purchase of an overcoat? The declared would be "the end of the Young ginning. But if the place and other physirelation of the change in rates to the Turk." The fight was the long exembarked in the venture was brilliant from revenues of the country must be based pected one within the controlling power on an assumption that imports will be of the empire, the Committee of Union note; he gave up the editorship in chief of there must either be a decrease in do- the veil of secrecy drawn by this organi- and employed from time to time the sermestic supply or a material increase in zation that lines of inquiry which for-vices of many of the most distinguished eigners have undertaken to follow have brought up short and that modern Turk-The duty on woollen cloth being reduced ish politics have been a mystery. While Ferry, Francisque Sarcey, George Sand and nearly 60 per cent., the imports, by rea- the workings of this cabal were in no Sainte-Beuve, with many others eminent in son of that reduction, are to increase way laid bare by the parliamentary and France whose names are less known son of that reduction, are to increase way laid bare by the perhamentary and nearly 200 per cent, in an unspecified ministerial strife, the division resulted with others of equal note in later years. number of years. They are to increase in the resignation of most of the Cabiimmediately enough to increase national net. The threatened withdrawal of the planned to publish "a complete and varied can only mean a large increase in the supply of imported each to be serious condition of affairs that would equally well informed on matters of art.

cause of the Young Turk; Emperor WILLIAM was considered ABDUL HA-MID's friend, and the earliest German comments were not taken to be favorcrease of about 20 per cent. in the vol- British appear to have been outgener-There is one result that may follow curtly informed that "the matter was

The foreign relations of Turkey after to 28 cents a pound. A lower level of ment appear to be in about the same condition as under ABDUL HAMID.

Developing Children.

Commissioner STOVER has found a of the American industry. A greater theory of the causes of park dilapidaprobability is that any price gain in tion more original than any heretofore finished articles would be quickly lost by advanced and equal to all the requirements of the situation. He applies it to prices due to the greater American Stuyvesant Square, which, he says, was a "show spot" in 1860, although the neighborhood it serves was about as woollen goods in place of the present thickly populated as it is now. To-day system offers a possibility of a small this small park is as uninviting as can advantage to the consumer. Under well be imagined. Mr. STOVER unfolds

"The question arises, where did the children of those days play? My answer is that the modern playground idea has developed in the child the propensity to play to a greater degree than It existed in those days."

The parks of half a century ago were same grade of foreign made goods plus beautiful because the children of that period did not have the official encouragement to play that is the blessing of that in sound medium grades of cloth, the youngsters of these enlightened Temps was four pages, with an occasional the cloth used by millions of our people, days. This is Commissioner Stover's

those who assume that the proposed * Whatever change in the disposition of reduction in woollens would greatly children has been wrought since the reduce the cost of their garments. The civil war, the world has not progressed supposed advantage of reduction in the far enough to escape public officers that

The Hon. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD has posed bill will be approved this summer; pricked one of the famous bubbles of

> He (General REYES) is a small man, with long bayonet shaped whiskers.—Despatch from Vera No doubt General REYES wears them

"Several prominent Democrate of Cincinvery slim." Several notorious Democrate both parties in this State will commit the attitude of Europe toward the Otto- who spent the winter in Columbus are of cles are jammed up as close together as themselves in action as well as in their man Empire. The charges are that the same opinion.

conveying their contents in the barest and ! "LE' TEMPS" MOVES.

cents, outside of Paris.

which they handle.

atmosphere

The paper, though not so strong perhaps

as it was in the '70s, when it fought hard for

the republic and was one of the great forces

in establishing the new form of government

in the confidence of the people, still enjoys

ivated and thoughtful professional and

business classes, the upper bourgeoiste It is often spoken of as heavy, perhaps be-

cause of its appearance, but it is really only serious. It is extraordinarily well informed and is always cautious in expression. It

is never dull to any one seeking information

which can be trusted within the limits that

It has the largest staff in Paris, and its

writers are highly specialized on the topics

Along with the Temps, the restaurant

known as the Grand U is to move. It has

been located on the Rue Richelieu, and to it

the editorial staff of the Temps betook then

selves daily at 1 o'clock in the afternoon for

Parisian journal writes of the flitting in

disappears. Smoky, outlandish vault, rick-ety and inhospitable benches, unbreathable

but also a place of exquisite cookery; place where so much of political significance has

taken place since the Republican Union

first chose it as a place of foregathering. On the Rue Taitbout the same frequenters

will still be found exchanging the same epigrams over the same crockery

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

Strong Man Needed to Restore Order,

Says an American Resident.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Over

the dead are buried and the vultures and

victims of civil war. In the outlying dis-

ricts remote from railroad and telegraph

the fight still goes on, however. Haciendas and ranchos are robbed and pillaged, women

insulted and abused, and prisoners released

from durance. The records of the law courts have been burned in many cases, to-

gether with the roof beneath which the

rested, while their custodians have fled for their lives.

De la Barra is President, but Madero

Whether

is the popular idol. Madero has shown himself by his utterances and his deeds to

he has the ability to restore and maintain

order among the lawiess and fickle element

composed remains to be seen. It is easier to start a boulder rolling down hill than to

stop it, and Mexico, that under the iron rule

of Diaz was quiet and orderly, with equal

or better security for life and property that

tion in which Porfirio Diaz found it in 1876

who were marching by the Chinese ban

Although signals were made to the Chines

that no harm was intended them, they per

nished, it is said, by the Federal officer i

Durango, Sinaloa and Coahulla. Com

of the roadbed and the orders of the vic

A superintendent of transportation on one of the coast lines who failed to realize

that the Colonel of a band of insurrector camped in front of the freight station was

the real superintendent had a mortifying

and one of sugar were lying on a side track,

intending to use them for the subsistence

of his troop. During the night by the superintendent's order the cars were coup-

led to a passing freight train to be hauled

to their destination. In the morning the Colonel noted their absence. Somewhat

agitated, he called upon the superintendent

Colonel was airily informed that they had

been despatched to their destination as billed. "But," roared the Colonel, "I need

them for my men!" The superintendent

freight traffic did not permit a longer deter

tion. Indeed, there was no precedent for it. The Colonel pondered a few moments

and then ordered in a file of men with loaded Winchesters. "Place this man under ar-

are gone, but you, Senor, will remain unde

arrest until they are returned or replaced.

remarked the Colonel to the astounded

superintendent. A telegram was sent down the line, and it was followed by a "light"

engine, which a few hours later steamed into the yard with the coveted cars of corn

mediately released from arrest and resumed

Nominally the revolution is over, but in reality Mexico's troubles have just com-

menced. The victorious partisan Generals

There will be countless lawsuits over

land titles incident to the illegal and high-handed methods of Diaz subordinates who

thus acquired their estates. Indemnities

demnities to the families of non-com-

oatants who were killed. The employmen

of Americans on the railway lines operated

by the Government threatens now to be-come a question which may cause some friction between the two republics. Mexi-

can railroad men are petitioning the Govern-

ment to discharge all American employees

and replace with Mexicans.

To the men who are selected to settle

and arrange all these delicate and vexed

questions there has fallen no easy task.

It requires the highest and best qualities of

statesmanship. A. D. TEMPLE.
CIUDAD POPFIRIO DIAZ, Coahuila, May 30.

To Householders Going on Vacation.

be saved if those who close their he

will have the water supply pipe shut off.
It may also save expense incidental to leakage
caused by breakage or cutting of pipes by rats,
something that frequently happens.

NEW YORK, June &.

JOSEPH L. O'BRIEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Much water

duties a chastened and a wiser man

and sugar. The superintendent

"The cofn and sugar

and inquired where

Winchesters. "Place rest," he ordered.

the spoils.

experience recently. Two carloads of

billed to some point in the interior. these the Colonel had fixed his eagle glance,

command of the Government troops.

of which a large part of his following is

be a brave man and a true patriot.

is enjoyed in the United States,

checked by a strong hand

the railroad station.

lunch and converse. It follows its clients

large circulation, mainly among the

A notable event in Paris journalism is the change of domicile of the Temps, the staid ment. Whether these complaints are and conservative organ of the educated merely expressions of impatience under bourgeoisie, "ce bon vieux Temps," as a the correspondence may reduce the defeats in the field, the result of the gayer contemporary calls it in chronicling foreign interference in affairs of the occupied for more than thirty years to a new building in a new street, with a complete new equipment, up to date in every particular.

All across the top of the first page a new address appears. Down to the middle of last month the "Bureaux du Journal" ap-The immediate incident was no doubt peared as 5 Boulevard des Italiens, and you the demand of Russia regarding the were invited to send your subscription there. concentration of troops intended for the Now the location is 5 Rue des Italiens: a Albanian campaign along the Montechange, yet it is radical. The Rue des improve the circulation of traffic in Paris. pathy of some of her people in the Albanian struggle for national freedom.

The importality of the British in the Temps will be its principal ornament; it has The impartiality of the British in the cost about \$800,000 and it offers a marked Yemen campaign was questioned, and contrast to the old structure on the Boulevard it was more than once charged that the influence of the English could stir up a in the style of the middle of the last century.

rebellion among these Arab tribesmen A part of it is ornamented with pliasters and arches and the whole front is pretty buildings in New York's fluencial district

Within, the perfection of convenience is The entire up to the editorial offices. The basement ping the mechanical departments. They conform, besides, to every requirement of modern hygienic ideas.

This building is the third home of the When Auguste Nefftzer brought out the first number, April 25, 1861, it was makeshift newspaper office on the Fauthe outset. Nefftzer was a journalist of

Nefftzer's programme was ambitious. object. Great importance was attached to The increase of German influence has umn of the first page every day in the year is devoted to the "Bulletin de l'Etranger," going out of business. We neither dis-pute nor question Mr. UNDERWOOD'S ments under the new order. England cussion of some important foreign topic, figures. His estimates were made hon- almost from the first favored the and correspondence and telegraphic new from abroad occupy a large proportion of the remaining space of the paper

was not a great success. Its circle of readers remained limited and there seems to have been some distrust of its political attitude. able to the new Government. Yet the It was palpably hostile to the empire, but it was palpably hostile to the empire, but it was suspected of leanings toward Orlean-When the deliberate opinion of twenty time of the domestic wool clip, while a galled in all their bids for Turkish favors to the Franco-Prussian war that it came into recently published census bulletin shows and concessions. The grants to the lits own. Neftzer opened his batteries on because so many of the dear people out increased 76 per cent. on a basis of out- The grant of the harbor at Alexan- the drift toward war. Jules Ferry simul-West are for it, when the hope of the put value, 62 per cent. on its capitaliza- dretta, with all its accompanying privwhom Uncle George was going to save used, and 30 per cent. in its number of Parliament. When this right was ques- writer named Kaempfen exposed the untioned by one of the members he was the attacks on the Government were conducted with such discretion and diplomacy

During the siege of Paris the Temps was one of the papers that were able to keep up daily publication. "What a fortune I would have made," said Adrien Hébrard. who was business manager, "had I laid in by hundreds are being employed in the re as big a supply of preserved meat as I did pair of the damaged lines of traffic. After the war Nefftzer resigned the post

of political director to Hebrard and that of editor in chief to Scherer. During the ommune two editions were published was edited by Jaques Hébrard, brother of the director and now the managing editor. The other edition was printed at Saint Germain and Adrien Hébrard ran it himself.

established at Versailles and the Temps esumed its normal publication in Paris, a new act of newspaper enterprise astonished its readers when it ran a special telegraph wire from the Chamber of Deputies direct nto its editorial offices. This was the first exploit of the kind in France. Gradually he idea was extended until now the paper s said to have special wires to all the prin-

cipal capitals of Europe. In 1878 the paper took its present shape, "en grand format" as it is described in France, in American parlance it became a "blanket sheet." It measures 27% by 20%, inches, with unusually wide margins hose at the top, bottom and right hand being about 14 inches, while there is an inch at the left hand fold. The page is divided into six columns, each almost a third wider than the column of THE SUN. The type is large, even the "short ads" be-ing set in something like that used in THE sun's news columns. Some of the lead-SEN S news columns. Some of the leading articles are in type about the size of that used in The SEN's editorials, but in the main the one type, a minion face as we would say, runs throughout the nages.

Until recently the standard size of the

increase to six, but since the move to the running under the title of "Rose d'Au-tomne." The rest of the page is filled with tomne. the "Bulletin de l'Etranger," an article on some topic of French politics and an important news article such as, recently, the

The second page is generally filled with foreign despatches; the third is divided between a long literary, artistic or theatri-cal article and the local news of Paris, usually the heavy and serious news. fourth is first cousin to the third but con-siderably lighter. The fifth has a column or so of "Le Sport," a couple of columns of market and financial news and a huge table the width of the page of stock and bond quotations. In that peculiarly French man ner which makes every American newspaper man smile the "Dernières Nouvelles last page, sometimes in the southeast corner The sheet as a whole is absolutely hare of typographical ornament. The artipossible with single headlines in small type,

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL YEAR.

Practically all the advertisements fit into WASHINGTON, June 5.-The American Embassy in Tokio reports the Japanese the upper half of the last page. A few scattered cards on other pages would not make estimate of revenues and expenditures for the year ending March 81, 1912, in up half a column. On the average the amount of advertising matter carried occucomparison with the last year thus: pies about three and a half out of the thirty

Income. \$267,181,940 . 276,016,260 Expenditure ix columns. The paper used is of the tough grayish white, French kind, a shade thinner than THE SUN'S. The typographical ac-The details of the expenditures for the curacy and the presswork are very high grade. The price a copy is 15 centimes. current year, including both the ordinary or three cents in Paris: 20 centimes, or four

and the extraordinary, are reported as: Foreign affairs. \$2,242,01 ommunications .. A large part of the-charge to finance

nts, of course, interest on the na-

tional debt. The requirement for the finance account as a whole is nearly \$7,500,000 less than it was last year, by reason of "reduction in the national debt consolidation fund, various refundments and indemnities, and the item for Corean courts and prisons, which was totally expunged in the budget for 1911-12." requirement for the War Department shows an increase of nearly \$5,500,000, and the increase in the Navy Department is only a little less than that. The direct military appropriations exceed those last year by about \$10,700,000, enough to send numerous shivers of apprehension along certain American spines. The in-"Thus a corner of old, of very old Paris crease in the war appropriation is explained on the ground of "the post bellum readjustment of the army, arms and amwhich bouillabaissa and the munition, building and repair of harracks frying pan alternately dominate, place of torture for the limbs and the sense of smell, and quarters, and the initial outfits in Formosa and the expenses of the garrison stationed in Chosen (Corea)." The increase in the navy account is attributed mainly to augmentation in naval ordnance and construction of land and sea equipments."

An increase of \$2,100,000 in the allotment to communications is acceptanges by "extensions of telephone exchanges "The ment to communications is accounted for and larger navigation subsidies." amount to be paid for such subsidies is \$6,294,020, nearly \$500,000 in excess of most of Mexico the ping of the Mausers the payments of last year. These pay-and the rattle of the machine guns have ments are made for "extension of steamthe payments of last year. These payceased, the wounded are being cared for, ship routes" and for the "encouragement of navigation." The geographical cribution of subsidies is thus reported:

buzzards are no longer battening on the European life. North American lines. South American line...... Australian line Dairen lines Oriental neighboring seas lines...... 175,500 ubsidles for touching at ports. Other domestic lines.

An appropriation of \$551,975 is made for the encouragement of shipbuilding. There is a small decrease in the subsidy paid to the European line and an increase of a little more than \$500,000 in payments to lines running to North American ports. The increase in the financial burden of

the Japanese Government and people

83,580

has been enormous in recent years. Twenty years ago the national expenses is now in langer of reverting to the unsettled condiwere about \$40,000,000 a year, and ten years ago they averaged about \$135,000,000, when he took the reins of power and made in comparison with the \$275,000,000 of the his country known and respected by the world. Many of the revolutionists of topresent time. A part of this increase is of course due to the general development of day will be the bandits of to-morrow unless the country, but a much larger part is due to the wars with China and with The massacre of 238 Chinamen in Torreon Russia. In estimating the comparative and seven Japanese, who were probably mistaken for Chinese by the infuriated weight of the burden consideration must insurgents, was precipitated when the be given to the striking economic developfrightened Chinamen fired on and killed ment of Japan. This is shown in part sixteen or eighteen of the revolutionists by the fact that the foreign trade of the country, import and export included, to engage the Federal garrison of the town. has risen from about \$70,000,000 in 1980 to more than \$450,000,000 at the present sisted in firing on the rebels with arms furtime, from less than \$1.75 per capita to nearly \$10. Twenty years ago the per capita taxation was about \$1.30, whereas When the deliberate opinion of twenty the franco-Prussian war that it came into orders to kill all the Chinamen, and his orders were scrupulously obeyed. The demonstration of the domestic woollen manufacturing industry has the deliberate opinion of twenty the franco-Prussian war that it came into orders to kill all the Chinamen, and his orders were scrupulously obeyed. The demonstration of the domestic woollen manufacturing industry has a part of the franco-Prussian war that it came into orders to kill all the Chinamen, and his orders were scrupulously obeyed. The direct taxation. Only a little more than the Olivier Ministry. He denounced the famous plebiscite and he fought against the drift toward war. Jules Ferry simul-Chinamen, was burned, as well as a part of duties. There are taxes on land, on induties. There are taxes on land, on in-Long trains are now crossing the Rio Grande comes, and on a number of commodities. loaded with lumber and other material for such as liquors, sugar, kerosene oil and repairing the partially destroyed lines of railroad throughout Chihuahua, Sonora, textile fabrics. About \$30,000,000 is obtained from Government monopolies in national capital. Representative Henry salt and tobacco. It is hoped that in time of Texas, the Rules Committee chairman, a profit will be derived from the railways, telegraphs and telephones owned by the Government.

Texas, the Rules Committee chairman, will call the resolution up in the House to-morrow, and it is expected it will be passed by a unanimous vote. The inquiry will be begun at once. munication by rail is rapidly being restored. although as yet trains are running on a sort of go as you please time table, governed principally by the good or bad conditions torious Generals of the insurgest forces, who control the territory and whose troops

Unenthroned Thomas. From the Idler.

There are some names which seem peculiarly suited to royalty; Louis, for instance, has a kingly sound. Francis, George, Henry, in both spellings; Charles, William, Edward and James, all have served their turn. Johns there have been, and Stephens. I remember a Robert in Sicily and a Peter in Russia and Servia. Fred-Sielly and a Peter in Russia and Servis. Frederick has often worn the crown, and royal honors are even now paid to Ferdinand in Bulgaria. But was there ever, anywhere, a king named Thomas. Oscars and even Haakens ascend the dais, but ever through all the centuries Thomas remains ever through all the centuries Thomas remains. ever through all the centuries Thomas remains the subject, sometimes struggling up to a bish iodfreys lord it over Jerusalem; Alexis struts in

maintaining discipline in the army. A waggish lournal in Paris, however, published a corre-spondence which suggested a slight bitch in the stem. Corporal Plou, having ventured to offer the Minister a suggession on some military point, was rewarded with seven days arrest. But when he sent the firm of Berteaux et Cle. a commission to buy stocks he received a grateful acknowledge ment of his "esteemed order" and an assurance of the Minister's "distinguished consideration."

A Wife's Search for Enlightenment. From the Lyndonville Journal.

are rushing to the "pie counter," firm in the conviction that to the victors belong NOTICE. Whereas my wife, Maude Havers, having left ny bed, and board without just cause or ion, this is to notify all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I shall pay no bills of her contracting after this date. to foreign citizens who lost property during the war will have to be paid, and also in-

THOMAS HAVERS LYNDONVILLE, Vt., May 11, 1911.

Will some one please tell me how severely man can treat and misuse his wife before she ha just cause or provocation to leave his bed an

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: From a car window at Wayne Junction yesterday I saw this sign:

> HOSRA WATERER. SEEDSMAN.

Will you let him in? J. E. VINCENT. NEW YORK, June 3.

The Prophet in Tarbeelia. From the Kinston Free Press.
The prophet of the new era is Woodrog Wilson

VOUCHER FOR DAY PORTRAIT.

Bill to Prevent Further Misuse of Secret Fund of State Department.

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- A bill intended to prevent misuse of the segret emergency fund of the State Department will be introduced in the House to-morrow by Representative Hamlin of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, which has been investigating the discrepancy between the \$850 paid by the department for a portrait of former Secretary of State Day and the \$2,450 drawn from the emer-

gency fund for the purpose.

Mr. Hamlin's bill will provide for the appointment of a committee of six members, three Senators and three Representatives, to whom shall be submitted at each session of Congress an itemized account of the expenditure made from the \$100,000 fund annually placed at the disposal of the State Department for secret diplomatic purposes. This information must be kept inviolate by the joint committee except in cases where it is believed there has been a wrongful expenditure. The Hamlin bill provides that all such wrongful expenditures shall be regarded as high crimes and misdemeanors.

Senator Root of New York, who as Secretary of State-according to testimony before the Hamlin committee ordered the voucher for the Day portrait withdrawn from the department files, will appear before the committee to-morrow to testify. It is understood that before withdrawing the voucher in 1905 Mr. Roothad an investigation made, and the

discovered at that time.

Secretary of State Knox, although declining, by authority of President Taft, to give the committee any information clining, by authority of President Taft, to give the committee any information concerning the portrait transaction last Thursday, has been summoned to appear again next Wednesday. He has been served with a subpena ordering him to produce copies of all records bearing on the discrepancy of \$1,600 between the \$850 received by Albert Rosenthal of Philadelphia, the artist who painted the Day portrait, and the \$2,450 drawn from the emergency fund by former Chief Clerk Michael of the department, ostensibly to pay for the portrait.

VETOED INCOME TAX APPROVAL Governor of Arkansas Urged to Reseind His Action.

pay for the portrait.

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- Representative Robinson of Arkansas to-day sent a telegram to the Governor of his State protesting against the action of the chief executive in vetoing the action of the Arkansas Legislature in approving the proposed income tax amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Robinson takes the ground that veto power of the Governor does extend to amendments to the Constitu-tion of the United States and urges the Governor to rescind his attempted veto, which in any event, Mr. Robinson says,

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The receiving ship Reina Mercedes and the tug Pontiac have arrived at New York yard, the collier Cæsar at Culabra, the battleship Idaho at New Orleans, the tug Patapaco and the destroyer Sterrett at Boston, the battleships Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire and South Carolina at Stockholm, the tug Hercules at Tangier Sound, the tug Rocket and the despatch boat Dolphin at Washington, the tug Ajax at Charleston and the gunboat Helena at Ichang.

The gunboat Eagle has sailed from San Juan for Portsmouth, the gunboat Yorktown from Panama for San Juan Del Sur, the cruiser Colorado from Bremer-ton for San Francisco, the collier Vulcain from Hampton Roads for Queenstown, the collier Prometheus from San Diego for Mare Island, the battleship Delaware from Tompkinsville for Portsmouth, England, and the gunboat New Orleans from Yokohama for Kobé.

To Investigate the District of Columbia

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- The Rules Comduced by Representative Oldfield proposing a sweeping investigation of all branches of the District of Columbia

New Federal Judges.

WASHINGTON, June 5.-The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day agreed to report favorably the following nominations

Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Massachusetts

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, June 5. These army orders were

Godfreys lord it over Jerusalem; Alexis struits in crmine; Alexanders fare forth to conquest; Julius and Leo don the triple crown, but Thomas, poor piebelan Thomas, has never a crown to his name. Now teil me, you who are wise in the occult influence of names, what is the matter with Tom:

The Late M. Berteaux.

From the Westminster Gazette.

M. Berteaux, the French Minister of War, who met with a fatal accident yesterday, was at one time head of a firm of stock brokers, and when he first took office the military cilents of the firm became very numerous. It is said that in the course of two days about 500 officers called on Berteaux et Cle, for advice about the disposition of their little savings. The Minister was thus provided with an entirely novel instrument for maintaining discipline in the army. A waggish Journal in Paris, however, published a correspondence which suggested a slight hitch in the system. Corporal Plou, having venitived in the system. Corporal Plou having venitived in the system. Corporal Plou having venitived in the system of the property of the system. Corporal Plou having venitive significant property of the pr

Infantry; Capt. William N. Hughes, Jr., to Seventh Infantry;
First Lleut. James G. McElroy, to Ninth Infantry;
First Lleut. Jay L. Benedict, to Fourteenth Infantry; First Lleut. Joseph W. Sillweil, to Tweifth Infantry: First Lieut. Richard J. Herman, to Twenty third Infantry: First Lleut. Edward I. Hooper, to Seventh Infantry; First Lleut. Edward I. Hooper, to Seventh Infantry; First Lleut. Edmand B. Gregory, to Fourteenth Infantry; First Lleut. Wilbur A. Blain, to Twenty third Infantry; First Lleut. Robert B. Parker, to Thirteen Infantry: First Lleut. Gordon R. Catts, to Nineteenth Infantry. Capt. Ursa M. Diller, to Third Infantry, Second Lleut. Earl J. Atkinson, Engineer Corps, to Washington barracks, D. C.
Col. Waiter S. Scott, Fifteenth Infantry, to home preparatory to retirement.
Lieut. Col. William T. May, Infantry, to Fort Douglas.

These navy orders were issue

These navy orders were issued:
Lieutenant Commander R. D. White, from the
Connecticut to home and wait orders.
Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers, from the Tallahassee
to command the Sylph.
Lieut. G. O. Carier, from the North Dakota to
Naval Training Station, North Chicago.
Lieut. J. Downs, from command of the Sylph
and continue other duties.
Lieut. R. T. Menner, from the ithode Island to
the New Jersey as senior engineer officer.
Ensign R. G. Thomas, from the Cuigoa to the
Michigan. Michigan Ensign H. H. Crosby from the Connecticut to the Monaghan Ensign S. F. Helm, from the Nebraska to the Smith.

Smith.
Ensign J. G. Stevens, from the Celtic to the Michigan.
Ensign L. S. Stewart, from the Dubuque to the Missouri. Finsign T. J. Keliher, from the Dubuque to the

Finsign T. J. Keliher, from the Dubuque to the Maine.
Midshipman R. Moses, from the Connecticut to the Ohio as watch and division officer.
Midshipmen D. J. Friedell and C. A. Lucas, from the Georgia to the Nashville.
Midshipman W. J. Carver, from the North Dakota to the Cuigoa.
Midshipman S. A. Manahan, from the Nebrasia to the Celtic.
Midshipman R. P. Meyers, from the Navai Academy to home and wait orders.
Passed Assistant Surgeon J. O. Downey, from the Prairie to the Chester.